

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—SOLON BRINGLE.

LUCY HUBBARD'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 73 and 75 Broadway.—THE HORNETS.—PHEONIX.—A SMOKE PLOTT.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—THE BALCONY WEDDING.

TONT PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BULLDOGGING, &c.—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—THE OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELRY, BALSAM, MORGAN, GIBBS, &c. at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth St.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 550 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—STROPHAN BRIDGES, BARTON, &c.—BLACK NECK ACC.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—DAR BRANT'S NEW SINGING SPOON.—NEGO COMMUNITARIAN, BURLINGTON, &c.—ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

MOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETROPIAN MINSTRELRY.—BALSAM, MORGAN, GIBBS, &c. FAVORITES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—ADDRESS BY THOMAS S. TOWNSEND.—"OPENING SCENES IN THE DRAMA OF CIVIL WAR."

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, at the Church of the Puritans, Fifteenth street and Broadway.

LECTURE BY REV. I. R. KALLOCH, at the Baptist Church, Light street.

New York, Thursday, January 18, 1866.

THE NEWS.

MEXICO.

News of an exciting and highly important character comes to us from the Rio Grande border. It is to the effect that an armed party, estimated all the way from one to four hundred men, whether Americans or Mexicans or both is not stated, but at any rate in the interest of the Mexican republicans, and reported to have been commanded by the American General Reed, crossed from the Texas side of the Rio Grande to the Mexican town of Bagdad, at the mouth of the river, one night in the beginning of the present month, surprised and made prisoners of the Imperial garrison, numbering about two hundred, and captured the place. After getting the town in their possession it is said they proceeded to plunder the stores, sending their spoils over into Texas. On the following morning a French man-of-war opened fire on the town, and the captives were driven to the upper portion of it, where, at the date of last accounts, they were defending their position. About thirty were killed on each side. It was reported that three hundred imperialists were on the way from Matamoros to Bagdad, for the purpose of endeavoring to recapture the latter place. The imperialists are said to have again evacuated Monterey, after driving out General Escobedo, and fallen back to San Luis Potosi.

By the way of Havana we have advices from the city of Mexico up to the 14th inst. Maximilian had met the Empress on her returning from Yucatan before reaching the capital, and the imperial couple forthwith proceeded on their promised visit to Cuernavaca. Marshal Bazaine had advised General Jeandreaux that reinforcements would speedily be forwarded to him, and that, in connection with General Mejia, he would be required to take active measures to free the Rio Grande frontier of the republicans. Shocks of earthquakes had been felt in various parts of Mexico, and most severely at Orizaba, where a church was thrown down and several lives were lost by the falling of buildings. According to the Sociedad considerable apprehension exists among the imperialists that the United States forces on the Rio Grande will attempt a practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine without awaiting the formal sanction of Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of William A. Graham as Senator from North Carolina were presented and ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Sumner presented a petition of nine months' volunteers for bounty and a remonstrance against the arming of the Alabama militia. Resolutions were adopted to print ten thousand, instead of one hundred thousand, as at first proposed, copies of the President's message and the reports of General Grant and Schurz on the condition of the lately insurrectionary States, and calling on the President for information regarding the state of affairs on the Rio Grande, and whether there have been any violations of neutrality on the part of any of the Mexican forces. Mr. Wilson's new Army bill, fixing the numerical strength of our military establishment for peace times at fifty-six thousand men, was considered for a while, and then laid over, when the resolutions to provide provisional governments for the States which participated in the rebellion was taken up, and Mr. Doxittie, republican of Wisconsin, spoke at length in opposition to it and the general programme of the radicals, and in support of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy. The speech, which occupied the remainder of the session, was listened to with great interest, the galleries being crowded with attentive listeners, among whom was General Grant.

In the House of Representatives resolutions were adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to what States received deposits of national moneys under the distribution act of 1856, and what amount still remains to be deposited, and on the Coast Survey Superintendent for a statement of the adaptability of Patuxent river, Maryland, for a navy yard, and requesting the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of government property at Point Lookout, with a view to locating there the projected national army armory. The memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the International Exhibition for 1867 in Paris was presented and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The bill to incorporate the National Protective Homestead Company for the purpose of advancing emigration to the South, was under consideration for a short time. Mr. Baker, republican of Illinois, speaking against it, and it was then laid on the table by one hundred and twenty-two yeas and two nays. Mr. Conkling explained the objects of the resolutions prescribing conditions for the admittance of the Southern representatives recently introduced by him. The remainder of the session was consumed in discussion of the bill to give the voting privilege to the District of Columbia negroes; but the debate elicited nothing new or striking.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday were quite interesting, comprising animated debates in both houses, that in the upper branch being on metropolitan affairs. In the Senate, among the measures of which notice was given were bills for a Broadway underground railroad and to equalize the bounties of volunteers. A bill was introduced to amend the act governing the making of contracts by our Mayor and Common Council by inserting the word "Mayor" instead of "Recorder." The bill amending the Metropolitan Police act was passed. The bill amending the act creating the Public Charities and Correction Department of this city was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and an extended and earnest discussion, participated in by several members, followed on a proposition to take from the board of Supervisors the power to determine the Commissioners' salaries. The power of the board to determine the salaries of the Commissioners was retained, but the bill was amended so that the State is to be held liable for the salaries of the Commissioners, and the bill was passed. In the Assembly the annual reports of the State Adjutant General and of the commissioners for the improvement of Hudson river navigation were presented. A resolution to furnish each member with forty copies of the Red Book gave rise to considerable discussion, it being urged on the score of economy that no copy only should be given. Finally the forty copies proposition was carried by a steady vote to thirty-five. A sub-

ber of matters were noticed and introduced; but they are principally of a character interesting only to particular localities. Of the former class, however, were bills to substitute for the present police justices in this city the Metropolitan Police Judiciary, and to provide for the support of our Quarantine and for the payment of liabilities incurred by the Quarantine Commissioners to prevent the spread of cholera. The Canal Appropriation bill was introduced. A resolution was adopted referring all propositions of a national character to the Federal Relations Committee. A preamble and resolutions were offered providing for an investigation of allegations that the Central Railroad Company has an arrangement with a certain express company by which the national authorities refuse facilities for the accommodation of freight trains, in order to compel forwarders to ship by express. Debate on this matter followed, but the House adjourned without disposing of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Johnson was quite ill last evening, but his case was not considered serious. Owing to the prevalence of a moderately frigid temperature the sleighing in the suburbs of the metropolis and the environs continued good yesterday, and even many of the least travelled streets were in excellent condition for runners, and were consequently not selected. The Park and all the roads leading out of the city were thronged with sleighs of all classes and sizes, and the sport was participated in by their thousands of happy occupants with great zest.

The skating yesterday was excellent, the snow having been removed from the ice at most of the places of resort, and the ponds in the Park and around the city were well attended by devotees of the gliding art. The vigilance of the military authorities in their search for any persons who may be concerned in the supposed plot to liberate Jeff. Davis has not, our Fortrose Moore correspondent informs us, been in any degree relaxed since the expulsion from the district of all who are known to have been at one time in the rebel service. A sharp look out is still kept on all arrivals both by land and water, and the conspirators, if the plot really exists, are left little opportunity for the prosecution of their scheme.

By the steamship Eagle, Captain Lawrence, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, we have our correspondence from that city to the 13th inst. A difficulty exists between the Captain General of Cuba and the Supreme Court, on account of the former having countermanded an order of the latter for the release of six hundred Africans held by the famous Zuluceta at slaves. The matter has been referred to the Spanish government for settlement. It was reported that a vessel with cholera on board had arrived at Havana from Cadz, and there was of course considerable excitement in consequence.

The intelligence from the West India island of Guadalupe is of a startling and ominous character. Cholera is still devastating the island, and it is said that at the last accounts the daily average of deaths, in a population of ten thousand people, was as high as one hundred and thirty-one. On one place, Point-a-Pire, one hundred and forty-nine persons died between the 17th and 23rd of December. The whole population of the island may soon be swept away if this rate of mortality should continue. Stringent precautions were being taken to prevent the spread of the pestilence to the other West India islands, and thus far with success. Cholera was introduced in Guadalupe by a vessel from Havre, and the pilot of the ship is in custody for his gross neglect in not giving warning to the authorities that the disease was on board. The bill abolishing the old constitution of Jamaica, and vesting all legislative power in the hands of nominees of the English crown, passed the Colonial Parliament with closed doors some time ago; but it requires the sanction of the home government to become a law. One of the Kingston papers, in noticing lately the outcry with which the wholesale executions in the island had been received in Europe, reaffirms that the negro plot was a stern and horrible reality, and was only prevented from developing itself by the rapid movements of the troops.

Some interesting items of intelligence are contained in our correspondence from the island of Caracas. The Emperor Sotomayor, of Hayti, with his family and suite, had arrived there, where he proposes to fix his permanent residence, having been banished from his place of exile in Jamaica. In Monday's Herald we noticed a report that Admiral Parola, the commander of the Spanish squadron now blockading the Chilean coast, was dead, and this morning we publish from La Oronia, the Spanish organ in this city, a rather curious article relating to his death. It is said that he committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, owing to mortification at the capture of one of his vessels, the steamer Covadonga, by the Chilean steamer Esmeralda, as described in the Herald of the 11th inst. The Covadonga says that, though it did not defend itself in general, it can actually "glorify" in such a case as the Admiral having "died as should become a Spanish officer under such circumstances."

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, when resolutions were adopted requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge the city's claims for reimbursement of expenses incurred in raising and equipping regiments for the war, and instructing the Corporation Council to take measures for compelling payment by the sureties of Messrs. McCook & Warnock of losses sustained by the city in alleged non-fulfillment of a paving contract by the latter. The Comptroller sent in a statement of the receipts for the year 1865 of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroad companies, showing those of the former to have been \$476,395 26, and those of the latter \$697,322 26.

The Board of Education met last evening, and the standing committee for the year were announced. The report was directed to prepare a bill with a view to placing all the incorporated colored schools of the city under the control of the Board.

Yesterday, before Commissioner Stillman, evidence was taken in reference to the charge which has been brought against Captain Ench Peabody, of the ship Neptune, of having cruelly beaten and wounded Amos Richards, a seaman on board that vessel, while on the voyage from Liverpool to New York, in the month of December last. The testimony of one witness was taken, after which the further investigation was adjourned till today.

The surgeon of the Neptune, Dr. John C. Herrick, charged with neglect of duty by the coroner's jury in connection with the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Gilroy, whose late death, as alleged, resulted from want of attention on board that vessel, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The case of Richard Escott against John J. Crane and Cecilia Burton, the executor and executrix of William Burton, the actor, deceased, was argued on appeal before the general term of the Supreme Court yesterday. This action was brought in 1855 by Escott as the agent of an English opera troupe, which, when it was alleged, Burton contracted to perform at a salary of seven hundred dollars per week and half the proceeds when the receipts nightly were over seven hundred dollars. After a week's performance, which proved entirely unremunerative, Burton closed the theatre and discharged the company. An action was then brought to recover the amount said to be due on the unexpired term of the contract, when the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff for four thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents. The decision was reversed.

In the case of the Bank of the Commonwealth against Joseph Van Vleck and another, Judge Jarnard yesterday decided in favor of the defendants. The action was brought to recover premium on ten thousand dollars in gold loaned by the bank to the defendants. The McCabe libel suit continued yesterday before Judge Jones, of the Superior Court; but nothing particularly important as to testimony transpired. The Court was of the opinion that it was necessary to prove as a justification the fact that the alleged libellous article was a fair narrative of what took place before the magistrate or Grand Jury of Hudson county. The case will be concluded this morning.

The facts elicited appeared very much against the prisoner, as the chain of circumstances remained unbroken. The prosecution rested its case late in the afternoon, after which the junior counsel for the prisoner opened the case for the defence in an elaborate speech. The case will be continued to-day, when the trial will no doubt be finished.

Another collision occurred yesterday morning in the Bowery between a long car and one of the city cars, at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, the scene of the similar affair of a fatal character last month. A car of the Bowery road had got stuck at this point, and while it was stopped, awaiting assistance, a third avenue car, coming down, was driven into it, resulting in a considerable fracture of the latter and injuries, though fortunately not of a dangerous character, to its conductor and two or three of its passengers.

The following were among yesterday's commitments by the police magistrates.—Christopher Blake, late a workman in the employ of Edward Dagnan, keeping a drinking place in Seventh avenue, on charge of absconding with nine hundred dollars of his employer's money; Mary Delany, a woman aged about forty, on charge of passing on Eighth avenue shopkeepers counterfeit ten dollar bills on the New England Pacific Bank, of North Providence, R. I.; Charles H. Smith and Bernard Cummings, charged with knocking down and robbing, on Monday night, in Laurens street, James A. Meary, of 135 Concord street, Brooklyn, in whose company they had been passing a bibulous evening, and Daniel Mack, on charge of being caught, on Tuesday evening, in the act of attempting to effect a burglarious entrance to the premises of 165 Avenue B.

Professor Draper last evening delivered a lecture to a crowded and interested audience, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifth avenue, on the subject, "Are there Other Worlds Inhabited?" During a debate on Tuesday, in the Tennessee Assembly, on the bill granting suffrage to negroes, a violent altercation took place between two members, the lie direct being given, and the House adjourned amidst great confusion.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society is now being held in Washington. The reports present a favorable condition of the finances and of the society's African colony, the republic of Liberia. Five hundred and twenty-seven emigrants were sent thither during the past year. Though the general impression has been that this society was nearly defunct, the old members entertain a very different opinion, and are anticipating more work in their peculiar field in the early future than they have ever yet had to do.

At the National Convention of B. K. K. held in Baltimore last evening, nine States were represented by delegates. A constitution and by-laws for the general union were adopted, and a memorial to Congress asking favorable action on the eight hour system was also drawn up.

The stock market opened and closed firm yesterday. Governments were dull. Gold closed at 139 1/2. There was considerable firmness and buoyancy in commercial circles yesterday, and the general tendency of merchandise was to higher prices. Petroleum was steady. Cotton was rather easier. Groceries were dull. On Chicago flour was firmer. Wheat and corn were nominally unchanged. Pork was without decided change. Lard was firmer. Whiskey was steady.

The market for beef cattle was depressed this week by heavy receipts, and prices were about 30c. per pound lower, closing fully 10c. lower. Prices varied from 5 1/2c. to 10c. for the latter an extreme rate. Cows were steady. Tails were unchanged. Sheep and lambs were in fair demand, but at rather lower rates; prices varied from 25c. to 32c. Hogs were active and higher, varying from 10 1/2c. to 11c. The total receipts were 4,362 head, 106 cows, 440 veals, 20,972 sheep and lambs, and 14,447 hogs.

President Johnson and the Radical Congress.

Since the assembling of Congress the opposition of the radical leaders to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson has equipped the form of an organized conspiracy. The Committee on Reconstruction, invented by Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and sprung upon Congress at the very opening of the session, was a shrewd trap to ensnare those republican members who were inclined to be conservative and to support the President. This committee is simply a Jacobin club, designed to struggle every resolution of confidence in President Johnson, and to prevent any Congressional action upon the admission of the Southern delegates until all the demands of the radical leaders have been completely granted. We have no doubt that the large majority of the republican Representatives are individually in favor of the President's policy. They were elected upon his platform, and they owe their seats in the House to their public pledges during the canvass to support him to the utmost. Besides this they know that the people are with the President almost unanimously, and they are aware that every vote which they record against him injures their chances of future political success, and will have to be accounted for to their indignant constituents. But Stanton and Stevens, who are the Danton and Marat of the radical conspiracy, are so much bolder, so much more determined and so much better versed in the arts of intrigue and in parliamentary tactics than the conservative republicans, that the whole House moves responsive to the will of these two revolutionists, like a set of puppets to the hand of the master. It is the old spectacle over again of a few strong and experienced minds directing and controlling a weak and inexperienced crowd. It is the new Jacobins dictating to the new Girondists. It is another class of organized rebels swaying the disorganized conservatives, as the Southern rebels did in the Congress just before the recent civil war.

Within the past few days the radical leaders, not satisfied with keeping the Southern States out of the Union when they are anxious to return, and not content with indefinitely postponing the era of peace, prosperity and fraternity which the President's policy promises, have attempted to interfere with the army and to warn the President and the Lieutenant General not to remove any more soldiers from the South without the permission of Congress. In this new development of the conspiracy we see the hand of Stanton, who retains his place in the Cabinet that he may be able to thwart the plans of the administration, as Jeff. Davis remained in the Cabinet of poor Pierce in order to prepare for a rebellion, or as Judas Iscariot kept his place among the disciples that he might betray his Master. With Stanton in the Cabinet and Stevens in the House the conspiracy works with the force and accuracy of machinery. So confident are the radicals of their triumph that they make no secret either of their purposes or of the schemes by which they intend to succeed. They boldly declare that the war is not yet over; and we fear that the country will soon discover that in one sense this assertion is unfortunately correct. Threats of impeaching the President have been made by the Jacobin chiefs; and although such extravagances may be regarded as absurd, still they show a dangerous animus that must not be rashly disregarded. Personal slanders against the Chief Executive are invented and set afloat in the currents of gossip at Washington. The infamous stories in regard to Mrs. Lincoln, which the copperhead papers derive from radical sources, and of which Stevens dared to insinuate an endorsement, are to be followed up by even more outrageous calumnies against President Johnson. The nation, already sufficiently disgraced by the present

position of affairs, is to be dragged into the mire of personal vituperation, abuse and malice that the radicals may be revenged upon the Chief Executive for his firm adherence to his constitutional policy and his resistance to the demands of the dominant faction in Congress. This phase of the conspiracy is already ready for development, and unless the Jacobins are promptly and severely checked the country will soon be shocked by direct assaults from the radical camp upon the President of the United States. Indeed, we have no doubt that Dana, the tool and accomplice of Stanton, has been already instructed to begin these attacks from the Western city in which he has been posted for just such purposes.

That the radical conspiracy is without the slightest shadow of justification is clearly evident. The radical leaders claim that they are actuated by a desire to see full justice done to the emancipated slaves; but it is easy to show that this claim is a mere flimsy pretext to conceal the ambitious designs of these bold, bad men. If justice is not done to the emancipated slaves the radical leaders will be to blame for it. The constitutional amendment which made the slaves freemen also gave Congress the right to pass such laws as would secure to the negroes the undisturbed enjoyment of their freedom. The radical leaders have repeatedly proven that they can control the majority in Congress as they please. If, then, the proper laws are not passed whose fault is it? The negroes are now completely in the hands of the radicals. The amendment which transformed the slaves into freemen placed them upon an equality with the white emigrants who land upon our shores. These emigrants come from countries where they are denied the privilege of voting, and Congress gives them that privilege upon certain conditions. The negroes also come from a condition in which all privileges were denied to them, and Congress may give them the right of suffrage, which carries all other rights with it, upon whatever conditions are deemed prudent and satisfactory. That Congress has not done this, and shows no inclination to do it, is proof of either one of two theories.—First, that the radical leaders are using the negro question as a mere pretext, upon the principle so familiar to the old democratic doughfaces; or, second, that the majority in Congress is opposed to any further concessions to the blacks, and that the radicals, aware of this fact, are afraid to force the issue and expose their own weakness by coming to a direct vote upon a negro suffrage bill. We offer them either horn of this dilemma upon which to impale themselves. If they accept the former they are convicted, not only of conspiracy against the President, but of hypocrisy toward the freedmen, which will render them forever infamous. If they choose the other theory, then they acknowledge themselves to be a desperate and lawless minority bent upon coercing Congress and the country into a policy of which the conscience and the judgment of the nation, sobered and tempered by a long civil war, decidedly disapprove. Still, in neither the one case nor the other is there anything to justify the conspiracy against President Johnson; and in both cases, on the other hand, there is everything to justify him in his present course of action. The radical leaders cannot shift the responsibility from their shoulders to the President, nor the President, should he so choose, from their shoulders to the President.

Under all the circumstances, and after a careful review of the facts and the arguments, we feel called upon to denounce the Jacobin club of radicals in Congress as conspirators, and if the continuation of the war of which they speak so loudly is to be actually inaugurated we shall hold that they must be treated and punished as conspirators. The Chief Justice, who now refuses to try the leader of the recent rebellion, may yet be summoned to preside at the trial of rebels of another school. The country has put down the fanatics who attempted to dissolve the Union, and it has no sympathy with, and will have no compassion for, those who attempt to keep the North and South disintegrated. There are other means of assassinating a President than by a pistol shot from Wilkes Booth, and moral assassins will find as little mercy as Booth did. So far from exaggerating the dangers in which the radicals are involving this republic, we speak within the bounds of probability. The country is staggering under an immense debt, and, instead of doing anything to relieve it, the radicals are preventing that prosperity which would enable us to pay our debt readily, and are loading us with fresh obligations every day of the session. They offer resolutions calculated to push us into a war with France; but at the same time they shut the South out of the Union, and thus cripple us and assist Napoleon in the event of war. As Stanton slaughtered whole armies of our bravest soldiers in order to destroy McClellan and allow Pope an opportunity to fail, so he is now willing to sacrifice the best interests of the country in order to gratify his vindictiveness toward the Lieutenant General. When such men as these radicals clutch at the supreme command of our army, and assert that they have the right to order it to move or to remain, the people have just cause for alarm. History often repeats itself, and the reign of terror in France may be but an antetype of similar events here. If such an idea be regarded as preposterous, let us at least remember that the idea of a Southern rebellion once appeared equally absurd, and yet it was most terribly realized. The best way to deal with this subject is, not to jest about it, but to take measures of precaution. President Johnson should not only maintain his present constitutional position, but he should dismiss from his Cabinet all those who, like Stanton and Harlan, are notoriously opposed to his policy and are acting against him. The republicans in Congress should at once disavow the leadership of Stevens; dismiss the Committee on Reconstruction; pass laws regulating the status of the negro; and then admit the Southern delegates and conduct the government for the benefit of all the States. The people should take every opportunity to inform their representatives of the popular feeling and to remind them of their pledges to sustain the President. The conservative independent press should speak boldly and promptly the sentiments of the country. Finally, the merchants of this great metropolis should hold a public meeting to protest against the new demagogues who are

ruining the republic. Let this be done and the radical conspiracy will be broken up; but let these precautions be neglected and the next four years will be more dangerous to the country than those which have just passed.

Necessity for a Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

It has become evident that the President is not supported in his herculean labors to restore harmony to the country by those who ought to support him—the members of his Cabinet. Indeed, there is no doubt that some of them are treacherously and secretly doing all they can to embarrass him in the good work. It is neither more nor less than a conspiracy between them and the implacable radicals in Congress to break him down, so as to force him into their extreme measures, or to bring odium upon his administration by rendering it powerless. This is not only a sad spectacle, but it is a disgraceful one. The people throughout the country have no idea of it, and it is only known to the few in Washington who can penetrate the secret arcana of politics. But it is nevertheless a fact. We assert what is well known to the President, the Cabinet and many members of Congress. Nor are the plots and blows of these conspirators aimed at the President alone, though he is the chief object. Their hostility is directed against General Grant also. This great man and glorious hero, to whom the country owes an eternal debt of gratitude, is also the object of their malignant secret attacks. His great offence is in being magnanimous, honest and conservative, and in supporting the President's wise restoration policy.

Many of the dark intrigues of these men cannot be penetrated, of course, and some cannot be exposed now; but enough is known to justify us in speaking thus plainly, and to call upon Mr. Johnson to strike at once at the conspiracy by dismissing those in his Cabinet engaged in it. There is little reason to doubt that the Secretary of War, Stanton, is the head and front of the secret Jacobin club at Washington. On several occasions he has shown insidious hostility to the President and to General Grant. The case of Baker, the chief of detectives, is fresh in the memory of every one. More recently his conduct in preparing an order countermanding that of General Grant for mustering out troops in Virginia evinces the same arrogant opposition to the measures of the President and the acts of the General-in-Chief. The order of Stanton referred to, it will be remembered, was mentioned in the press throughout the country immediately after the radical resolution against the withdrawal of troops was passed in the House of Representatives. Stanton took advantage of this opportunity to prepare the order in accordance with the resolution, and no doubt gave the information about it to the press. It is said that when the matter was brought to the attention of the President by General Grant, who knew nothing of it officially and only through the newspapers, the presumptuous Secretary was forced to back down; but he could not deny having prepared such an order. The whole transaction shows that Stanton was acting in concert with the radicals in Congress, and against the President and General Grant. It is notorious, too, in Washington, that the Secretary affiliates and consults with the Jacobin opponents of the administration and gives them aid and comfort.

Such a state of civil war in the government and between its different members is fraught with danger to the country, and ought not to exist. The members of the Cabinet who cannot agree with or are opposed to the policy of the President ought to resign; and if they are so impervious to a sense of propriety, or are so determined to hold on to their places for ulterior political purposes, the President should dismiss them forthwith. These remarks apply more particularly to the Secretary of War; but there is a want of harmony with or fitness for the new order of things in some of the others. They have served their day. They were Secretaries during a state of war, and they seem not to be aware that the war should be closed up. They are not in rapport with the harmonizing restoration policy of Mr. Johnson. At such an extraordinary crisis as the present in the history of the country the President needs all the support he could get from an able Cabinet. Yet he has one in which some of its members are conspiring against him and others are incapable of giving him any assistance. At the very time he needs most this support the Secretary of State is absent, as if that functionary were afraid to face the conflict forced upon his chief. The President has done well thus far, and has won the admiration of all the conservative men of the country. We have confidence, too, in his firmness, honesty and great ability. We look upon him as a rock upon which the elements of faction are beating furiously but vainly. Still, respect to himself and the position he occupies, and regard for the best interests of the country which he has so much at heart, demand a speedy reconstruction of his Cabinet. The time has arrived when a temporizing, put-off policy will not do. The heart of the people is with him, the universal world commends his statesmanlike measures, and his success will be certain by decisive action in the present crisis. The Jacobin conspirators will undermine or bully him into their views if they can; but if he takes the bold and decided course which is consonant with his character he will break them down, and the conservative men in Congress and throughout the country will rally to his support.

Reorganization of the New York National Guard.

We are glad to notice that a movement is on foot for the purpose of reorganizing our State militia, and to revive that time-honored State military institution called the National Guard. The State Military Association has been in session at Albany for some days, and the project has been discussed and received the hearty approval of all the prominent military men, not only in the State, but throughout the country. Generals Grant, Sherman, Wool, Meade, Dix, Hooker and others have signified their endorsement of the undertaking. In a letter to the association he declares that "now is the appointed time, if ever, in our history to place the militia of our country on a footing honorable and useful to the nation," and he expresses the hope that the great State of New York will devise some good system for the militia of the State, and so represent it that other States will follow the example and its uniform throughout. This hope will, no doubt, be shared by all those who take an interest in establishing our militia system upon a secure foundation, and making it

both attractive to our young men and an honor to all who may belong to it. The war has left us abundant means, in men, officers and matériel, to organize a military force in the State that will be ready for all emergencies and enable us to hold a commanding influence whenever the national dignity shall be assailed by any foreign Power. We hope the Legislature will encourage this movement by all proper means at its command.

NATIONAL ARMY ASYLUM.—We perceive that the Senate at Washington has passed the bill to establish a national asylum for totally disabled men and officers of the volunteer service, after amending it so as to make it exclusively an army institution, and not a joint one for the army and navy together. We are glad that a bill for the praiseworthy object in view has passed in any shape; but we hope the gallant navy will not be neglected while Congress is in a benevolent mood. Quite a number of naval officers and seamen were sufferers during the war, and are now fitting objects of consideration for the nation. A naval asylum for all such would prove the gratitude of the country for hardships undergone by our noble Jack Tar during the rebellion. While upon this subject we are reminded of the donation of the sum of a million of dollars for the founding of a hospital for disabled officers and men, in the army and navy, made a few years since by one of our most public spirited but now deceased citizens. What has become of this large fund? Has the Legislature of the State taken all the action required to have it properly invested, and to see that the wishes of the donor have been complied with?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—While James Degan was visiting some friends at No. 305 East Twelfth street, last evening, he was set upon by Francis Cassidy and others and severely beaten. Degan then drew a revolver and fired at Cassidy, the shot taking effect in his left leg, above the knee pan, inflicting a slight wound. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, No. 121 1/2 10th street, and a surgeon called. Immediately after the shooting Degan proceeded to the Seventh-avenue precinct station house and gave himself up.

NEW CONVENTIONS.—The police early last evening learned that an attempt was to be made to flood the city with counterfeit money. The City of Albany, N. Y. The business community were promptly notified.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER SET TO A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.—A beautiful silver service, consisting of six pieces, was last evening presented to Mr. H. J. Armstrong, Night Superintendent of the New York Post Office, by the clerks of that establishment as a testimonial of their esteem for him as a gentleman and a public officer. The silver set was made by Mr. Strong and Mr. O'Brien, of the city box department, and also by other gentlemen connected with the different precincts of the city. The silver set was presented to the great-uncle of the night clerk of the Post Office.

THE COLONELCY OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Last fall an election for officers of this regiment was held with the following result:—Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Callin was declared Colonel, Major N. W. S. Callin lieutenant colonel and Captain W. H. Farrar major. It appears that subsequently a protest was entered by other officers of the regiment against the vote received from the staff of the late Colonel O. D. Ashley, and an appeal against the election was sent to headquarters, signed by Brigadier General Hall; but owing to some misunderstanding the communication was delayed before a decision, and on the 12th of December last an order from the commanding-in-chief was received revoking the same, as having been irregularly given. The order was signed by the commanding-in-chief, and the election was held in accordance with the order of the commanding-in-chief, which was held on the 11th inst. to fill the vacancy of the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Callin and Captain W. H. Farrar, when the latter was declared elected by a vote of the officers of the regiment, were present and gave their approval of the entire regiment, he being an old member thereof and a trustworthy and capable officer.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.—In pursuance of orders from headquarters an election was held on Friday, 12th inst., to fill the vacancy in the position of lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, late vacant by the promotion of Colonel Cox, General Applegate being elected. Major George B. Post was elected on the first ballot, and Captain Edward M. Townsend was elected to fill the vacancy of captain. The presence of Major Post. Both officers were present and signified their acceptance of the positions to which they had been elected.

CHIEF MAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Chief Makers' Association, held on the evening of the 15th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—Resolved, That we petition Congress to increase the import duty on cigars to a rate of ten cents per hundred, and that we petition Congress to create a protective system in fringed, decorated by the Government.

Resolved, That we call an assembly of the chief makers of New York and adjacent sections, to be held under the auspices of the New York Cigar Manufacturers' Association, at which time we present a general petition to Congress on this matter.

KNOXES OF ST. PATRICK.—This society will meet to-night at the Astor House to commence preparations for the grand annual banquet on St. Patrick's Day, when the new officers will assume their functions, and the affairs of the year's administration are expected to be squared up.

THE YACHTS ROCK DRIZZLER.—The propeller that assisted the schooner Robert Knapp in taking off the passengers from the disabled steamer in the Bedford, instead of the Hattie, as previously stated.

Annual Reception at the National Academy of Design.—The handsome Venetian-Gothic edifice at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue was dressed in its gayest attire last night, and crowded with the lovers of art, on occasion of the annual reception held by the President and Council of the Academy. The carriage commenced to arrive about eight o'clock, and the members of the Academy, with their friends, thronged the double flight of steps and passed into the building beneath the high and broad Gothic arch that adorns the entrance. The glare of a thousand gas jets from within was reflected on the strange, ornate walls outside, giving them a most fantastic appearance. It seemed as if some Venetian grandeur were holding a levee in his palatial mansion, and we involuntarily looked for a grained window for the narrow canal and rowing boats of the Grand Canal, the covered street and gay equipages beneath the Gothic arcade, and the stately carriages of the Venetian aristocracy.

The strains of operatic music greeted the arrival of the visitors, and the polite members of the reception committee, among whom was Mr. A. Richards, Secretary of the Academy, extended them a cordial welcome at the door. The majority of the visitors appeared in full dress. There could not have been less than twenty-five hundred persons present, and there was for some time a jam to enter the building, which was at the Grand reception. Over three hundred paintings, many of which were of a very high order of art, adorned the walls of the grand gallery. The paintings were contributed to the occasion by the members of the Academy and other artist exhibitors. The Hall of Ancient History was also open, and the Dozers of Canova, the Wrestlers and Houdin's Automatic Figure drew a crowd of admirers around them. The scene from the grand gallery leading up to the galleries was a most brilliant one, and the flash of jewels and brighter eyes, with the beauty and grandeur that shone through the arcade and central hall, formed a coup d'oeil of splendor, ever shifting like the colors of the kaleidoscope. Among those present we observed Admiral Farragut, Professor Johnson and other notabilities. The visitors remained until a late hour.

News from New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 16, 1866. General Woods, commanding in Alabama, has issued an order allowing the libraries to be reopened and the ministers to resume their religious duties. Mr. Hackett has arrived. Governor Wells returned to-day from Alexandria. General Humphrey, military engineer, arrived at Baton Rouge on the 12th inst., to go up the coast with two or three regiments to rebuild the levees. Captain Whitney, of the steamship Evening Star, brings the big on the trip out here and says that the French Government has ordered that many of the planters have secured a sufficient number of white laborers to cultivate their plantations. The steamer St. Charles was last burned on the Waxilla river. The steamer was valued at \$40,000 and was insured for \$30,000.

The Maryland Legislature and the Federal Relations Committee.—Baltimore, Jan. 17, 1866. The House of Delegates of Maryland to-day passed resolutions endorsing the President's policy of opposing the withdrawal of federal troops from late insurrectionary districts, and opposing the arming of militia in those States.